The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the Associated Press.]

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The State Department is advised that the Spanish Government has sanctioned the exemptions granted in the importation of colonial goods into the Island of Cuba, by its Royal Order of December, 1858, and November, 1859.

Mishaps on Shipboard.

SHE HADN'T SAFFICIENTLY WOUNDED.

Norfolk, Va., Sunday, Nov. 6.

The bark *William A. Platenius*, Capt. BENNETT, from City Point, bound to Marseilles, is in Hampton Roads with her crew in a state of mutiny. The mate, H. CORNELL, who was stabbed in the lungs, and dangerously injured, has been brought here for medical attendance. Officers have gone down to arrest the mutineers.

Drowning of a Prisoner.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 6.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, two Auburn policemen were upon the Hudson River Railroad with two prisoners. Soon after going on board the ferry-boat one of the prisoners jumped overboard from the front of the boat, and nothing more was seen of him. It is supposed that the wheel struck and killed him. Both the policemen were handcuffed.

Fall of a Four-story Building at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The four-story brick store of S. BOCKWELL & Son, corner of Morgan and Front streets, in this city, fell between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning. It was nearly new, and contained 1,000 barrels flour, large quantities of grain, provisions, &c. No one was injured, although one half of the building is a wreck from cellar to roof. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

Fire in Winthrop, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The lasting-oil manufactory of SHEAR, BURKE & Co., in Winthrop, Mass., was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $6,000—mostly insured.

The Cape Breton Fishermen.

CAPE BRETON, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

A great many of the fishermen now passing homewards are said to have very slim fares.

Sailing of the Steamship Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool, at 10 o'clock to-day, with 102 passengers. Wind strong from east.

Commercial by the North American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for three days in the Liverpool market were 26,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000, and exporters 2,000. The market closed firm, and with an advancing tendency for clean, but qualities were unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was generally quiet but steady, and yarns for the East were in rather better demand.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

RICHARD ARMIS & Co. report Flour steady and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 1d., with an improved demand. CORN quiet but steady, notwithstanding an advance in prices.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote WHEAT firm at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

RICHARDS, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF steady. PORK steady. LARD steady at 56s. 6d@s. 6d. for all qualities. BACON dull. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RICE was steady, with buyers of common at 4s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 30s. @ 32s. 3d. ASHES steady. SUGAR steady. COFFEE and RICE dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT was firm; holders demanded an advance, but it was not obtained. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. The show of sale, but prices unaltered. TALLOW, fine, 57s. LINSEED OIL, 27s. 9d.@28s. PIG IRON dull, at 45s. 6d.

BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

The money market was slightly more stringent.

Canada closed on Tuesday at 95¾@95½ for both money and account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales were reported in London of Illinois Central shares at 87½ discount. New-York Central at 70@72. and Erie Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds of 1875, at 15 @16.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 26—P. M.

COTTON—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices have advanced 1-16d.@⅛c. on the week.

BREADSTUFFS are firm, but quiet.

CORN is 1d. dearer at the outports.

PROVISIONS and PRODUCE generally unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening.

Consols closed at 95¾@96.

The CORN market is firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES are unchanged. COFFEE rather easier.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CARAWANA—RUMORS OF AN INSURRECTIONARY ATTEMPT.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SKINNER, commander, from New-Orleans 27th and Havana 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Cahawba* has had very heavy weather nearly the whole passage.

The only news of importance from Havana to report is, that the Spanish Government had annulled their order issued in August last, so far as regards the U. S. mail steamers, requiring Consular certificates to accompany manifests of cargo for ports in Cuba. It, however, remains in force against all other steamers and sailing vessels.

An Havana letter of the 30th inst. says there is a report of a conspiracy or something of that character having been discovered among certain military officers and soldiers at Matanzas. Various arrests are understood to have taken place, but no further particulars have been permitted to reach the public ear.

The opera has opened with every prospect of success with MARIMON.

Sugar market quiet—No. 12 8¼ reals; stock at Havana and Matanzas 130,000 boxes. Freights steady and fair offered.

Exchange on London 17¼ premium; on New-York and northern cities 4¼@5½, and on New-Orleans 6½.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA OPPOSITION CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The rejected political action of the Pennsylvania opposition telegraphed to a New-York paper arises from a meeting held at the St. Lawrence Hotel, by the State Central Committee, on Thursday night. That meeting, according to the *Transcript*, was called to determine when the State Convention should be held, and what action the party should take in regard to the Presidential nomination. After some debate, it was determined to await the action of the National Opposition Committee, which meets at Washington in December, when a definite time for the meeting of the State Convention will be fixed, which will doubtless be the 22d of February. A resolution was passed, instructing the State Convention to express their preference for the Presidential candidacy.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Maryland Senate stands, Democrats, 12; Americans, 10; and the House, Democrats, 47; Americans, 20.

ABUSE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

THE COMPTROLLER OF STATE AND HORACE GREELEY.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. HORACE GREELEY by Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER:

ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.

HORACE GREELEY, Esq.: In the Tribune of this morning, after stating that, at the last session of the Legislature, an amount of money was demanded for the expenditures of the State Hall, you say:

"Mr. CONKLING, as Chairman of the Ways and Means, resisted the payment of this heavy sum, so much in contemptuous disregard of law, and offered to prove that a part of it had been spent for liquors drunk by the State officers and their tools."

Being one of "the State officers," and a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hall, I pronounce this assertion, whether made by Mr. F. A. CONKLING or not—and I do not believe it ever was—utterly unfounded, calumnious and untrue. And I add, that if he or you will make it in such a personal shape as will enable me to reach it, I will give you, or either of you, an opportunity of proving or retracting it.

JUDSON J. TUCKER.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Republicans of this Ward held a large meeting on Saturday evening for the purpose of ratifying the City and State nominations. Addresses were made by Hon. WM. E. ANDREWS, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, EDWARD L. WOODRUFF, CHARLES S. SPENCER and others, and a series of resolutions read by ALEX. MCLEAN, and which cordially ratified all the nominations, were adopted. Some boys and half-grown men persisted in calling for Mr. SPENCER to speak out of the order fixed by the Committee, and for a time it seemed that the meeting would be broken up. Mr. SPENCER prevailed upon his friends to have patience.

THE WEIGHT OF POLITICAL HONORS.

THOMAS CONNOLLY, a young man, who is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District, yesterday afternoon walked into the Fourth Precinct station-house, and remarked to the Sergeant in charge, "I am a lunatic, and want to be looked up; I have done all in my power to serve my friends, but they call me a fanatic, which I don't want to be, and so I have turned a lunatic—a lunatic, Sir!" He was put into a cell, but after much solicitation was allowed his liberty, and last evening was in the City Hospital, where he was under treatment for *delirium tremens*.

ELECTION RETURNS.

TO THE ELECTION CANVASSERS.

The canvassers of every election district will be furnished with blanks from the Associated Press, which they are respectfully requested to fill up as soon as the votes are counted, and deliver, when called for, to the regularly authorized collectors, who will exhibit tickets of their authority from the agent.

Numerous attempts having been made, which in many instances were successful, by persons not representing the Associated Press, to secure our blanks from the canvassers and poll-clerks at previous elections, the undersigned would request the canvassers to deliver the blanks only to those persons who are able to exhibit the proper authority for receiving them. By properly filling the blanks which are left at the polls of each election district, and observing the above request, every daily paper in New-York will be able to furnish the public with the result of the election on the following morning. The journals comprising the Associated Press are the *Courier and Enquirer*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Herald*, TIMES, *Tribune*, *Express*, *Sun*, *News*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Day Book*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Democrat* and *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

D. H. CRAIG,
Agent of the Associated Press.

TO EDITORS, AGENTS AND TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 4, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In order to simplify and make easy your duties and ours on Election night, we beg to ask your particular attention to the following requests:

1. Send on Election night *only* the vote for Secretary of State and for Comptroller, and for these two officers give us the figures in full.

2. Send on Election night, or as soon after the polls close as possible, the names and politics of Senators and Assemblymen known or believed to have been elected, but do *not* give us the figures.

By complying strictly with the above requests, every daily paper in the State will be able to give the general result in the State on the morning following the Election.

Please be particular to give us the *county*, as well as the town or district, to which your dispatches may refer. Respectfully,

D. H. CRAIG,
General Agent Associated Press.

Topics at Washington.

RECEIPTS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—MAIL CONTRACTS—SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

The following statement exhibits the gross revenue of the Post-office Department for the quarter ending June 30, 1859; also the sums expended in collecting the same.

Amount of postage on letters, $313,176 35; on newspapers and pamphlets, $146,130 07; on registered letters, $6,050 20; amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold, $1,570,211 12; surplus emoluments from box rents, $22,145 76; fines for violating Post-office laws, $15—total $1,999,730 86.

Amount of compensation of Postmasters, $627,122 07; amount paid for ship, steamboat and way letters, $4,248 70; amount paid for incidental expenses of Post-offices, clerk-hire, &c., $275,039 88—total $906,410 65. Net revenue, $1,053,320 20.

The letting of the important mail service between Portland, Me., and New-Orleans, La., has drawn together here quite a number of prominent and influential gentlemen, representing various railroad and other lines. The time specified for the reception of proposals is 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, (the 1st of November,) and the decision to be made by the Monday following. The new service is to be commenced 1st January next. A stipulation must also be included, that, in the event of failure or detention at any intermediate point, the contractor shall be obliged, upon the arrival of the mail, to dispatch the same immediately by a special train, instead of awaiting the usual time for the departure of the next regular train.

The Republicans intend, it is said, to nominate Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, as their candidate for the Speakership, and adhere to him. It is also well understood that the Anti-Lecompton Democratic members will carefully eschew any affiliation with the Republicans.

The Holmes Case at Chicago.

Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES, whose arrest at Chicago has already been noticed, publishes a card in self-justification. He denies that he is a spiritualist or free-lover, declares that he does not ignore the sanctity of the marriage tie, and avers that he is the victim of persecution. The following is his explanation of his matrimonial difficulties:

"Before my leaving New-York I ascertained by positive proof that my wife and her friends had employed the ablest counsel in the place, and were concocting a scheme to tie up my property and wrest from me my children. I at once determined to come to Chicago where I could meet on fair terms, and where I could, as I supposed, hold my children, and at once published in the Troy papers that I was here and would remain. I was no lawyer, and knew not what they could do. The bare thought that my children could be taken from me was enough. I fled! If this is cowardice, I have been a coward.

It is charged that it was infamous to have proposed to my wife that as we could not be happy as man and wife, that we had better separate and live as friends. The simple fact that I proposed, after all hope of happiness had fled, to live separate, stands alone against me. This, to some, may seem a sin, to others it may not seem so strange, that a man who has been ridden by a 'nightmare' for eighteen years should desire to throw it off.

I am willing to suffer all, and more than all the blame on that subject that attaches to the act. My sense of right approved it then and does so now. I believed it hopeless to live together; I believed the happiness of all parties would be promoted by a separation, and I adopted it."

Origin of the Great Eastern—Its Invention Claimed by an American.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

In 1847 a model boat was built by Messrs HOE & Co., with which a series of experiments were made in Gowanus Bay, to test the presumed advantages likely to arise from the use of side-wheels and the screw in the same vessel, a combination that had not previous to that period been tried. The result was so highly satisfactory that the party who first suggested the combination, Mr. JAMES ELNATHAN SMITH, of this City, was induced to apply for and secure the patent-right for this country. In September of that year (1847) drawings and specifications of the new plan for propelling steam vessels, were sent to JOSEPH EWART, Esq., M. P. for Liverpool, and by him submitted to some of the most eminent English engineers, with a view to securing a patent there also.

Their report, however, at this time was so little encouraging that the proposed patent for Great Britain was not taken out. At a subsequent period, one of England's most talented engineers, the late lamented Mr. BRUNEL, took a more favorable view of the plan which finally resulted in the present renowned *Great Eastern* being constructed precisely on the same principle as had already been made known to the public by Mr. SMITH, not even omitting the use of steam power as an assistant in steering large vessels. The experiments made in Gowanus Bay proved, as far as could be ascertained on so small a scale, that side-wheels placed forward of the centre of gravity, in combination with a propeller or propellers in the stern, would give a considerably increased speed in smooth water, more than can be obtained from the same amount of power, applied to either the side-wheels or screw separately, and that with a head wind and rough sea the difference in favor of the new plan would be still greater.

If you think this communication, relating, as it does, to the probable origin of the *Great Eastern*, would have any public interest, please give it an insertion in the TIMES.

Miscellaneous.

Superintendent Forney has informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of his intention to leave Salt Lake City on the 6th of November for Washington, bringing with him the two boys who survived the Mountain Meadow massacre, but who did not return to the States with the rest of the party in consequence of being retained to testify in the case of the supposed murderers. There being no prospect of an early trial, it was thought unnecessary to retain the lads longer in Utah. Gov. CUMMING will transact the business of the agency during the absence of Mr. FORNEY.

Bears are still abundant in Central Pennsylvania. Last week three of these animals were killed by Mr. Jacob Horner and Mr. Abram Angus, of Johnstown, in a small strip of woods near Ebensburgh, and about five miles from Johnstown.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The North American at Quebec—The America at Boston.

THE TREATY OF ZURICH.

Threatened Rupture Between France and England.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, at 10 A. M. of the 26th ult., passed Father Point at 8:15 P. M. yesterday, *en route* to Quebec.

The *City of Baltimore*, for New-York, was to sail about an hour later, and the *Vanderbilt* was to leave Southampton the same day.

The steamship *Asia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 24th.

The European mails by the steamship *America* reached this City yesterday, *via* Boston. Our correspondence and foreign files, received by this arrival, give full details of the news briefly reported in our telegrams of Saturday.

TERMS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Lombardy Ceded to Sardinia—Mantua and Peschiera Secured to Austria—The Italian Confederation.

Between the departures of the *America* and *North American*, nothing in regard to the Treaties or the Conference had transpired. At the latest dates Count CAVOUR still survived, but had not been restored to consciousness, and there were no hopes of his recovery.

The following is an analysis of the Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Austria as signed by the Plenipotentiaries, but which has not yet received the ratification of the two Governments.

The treaty commences with the usual preamble:

Desirous of putting an end to the calamities of war, and forming into a definite treaty the preliminaries made at Villafranca, the two Emperors have named their Plenipotentiaries and communicated to them full powers, and the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following:

That peace is concluded, &c.

France returns to Austria the Austrian steamers seized during the war, but on which judgment has no been passed, &c.

Austria gives up Lombardy, with the exception of Mantua, Peschiera, and as far as the frontier line fixed by a special commission, the limit of which is already known.

The Emperor of the French declares that he transfers these portions of Lombardy to the King of Sardinia.

Then follow the articles concerning the jurisdiction—namely, the option of the *employés* of Piedmont and Austria to remain in the service of the two Governments, and to have the option of transferring within a year their goods to Piedmont, and *vice versa*; they would, however, retain their right to any property left behind them when they move their domicil from Austria to Sardinia, or from Sardinia to Austria.

The pensions acquired by persons in Lombardy will be respected and paid by the new Government which will be established, to those entitled to them, and in those cases where it is so stipulated to the widows and children of those pensioned.

Then follows the settlement of the debt, which I the subject of two articles, one of which is an additional agreement for the mode of payment. According to these articles, Piedmont is to pay to Austria 40,000,000f., (*Conventions-Münze*,) and besides is rendered responsible for three-fifths of the debt of the Monte Lombardo-Vénétien. Altogether, the debt transferred to Sardinia amounts to 250,000,000f.

Then follows article 18, which runs thus:

Desiring that the tranquility of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be insured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effective manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognized by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts in order that a reform in the administration of the States of the Church should be carried out by His Holiness.

ART. 19. The territorial limits of the independent States of Italy which did not take part in the last war could be changed only with the assent of the other Powers of Europe which took part in forming, and guaranteed the existence of these States. The rights of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena and the Duke of Parma are expressly reserved by the high contracting Powers.

ART. 20. The two Emperors will assist with all their power in the formation of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, the object of which will be the preservation of the independence and integrity of Italy, which will insure the development of their moral and material interests, and will watch over the defence of the interior and exterior of Italy by means of a Federal army.

Venetia, which will remain under the rule of the Emperor of Austria, will form a part of this Confederation, and will participate in the rights and in the obligations of the Federal Treaty, the clauses of which will be established by the representatives of all the States of Italy.

ART. 21 stipulates that persons having taken part in the late events will not be attacked either in their person or their property, and can remain unmolested in the two countries.

Article 22. The present treaty shall be signed and ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged a Zurich within 15 days.

Other articles stipulate—

That Austria shall be obliged to free from military service the soldiers belonging to the territory which she gives up.

Austria undertakes to restore the securities and deposits of private persons placed in the public establishments belonging to Austria.

Article 16 grants to religious establishments in Lombardy the liberty to dispose freely of their private and landed property if the possession of such property is incompatible with the laws of the new Government.

The above summary of the treaty was published exclusively in the English journals, but was subsequently reproduced in the Paris and Vienna journals without any guarantee for its authenticity.

THE TERMS OF THE PEACE.

From the London Times.

On Monday last the Peace which the arms of NAPOLEON III. have conquered was definitely settled at Zurich. The terms were almost identical with those agreed to at Villafranca. Austria retains a portion of her Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom; a part goes to increase the dominions of VICTOR EMANUEL, and will bear a portion of the debt contracted in the name of Lombardy, the terms of which liability, as arranged by the King of the Belgians, will be embodied in a second treaty to be signed to-morrow. As far as perceable means go, France will endeavor to carry out the restoration of the exiled families of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, though *we have it from the official statements of the Imperial Government that Napoleon will not enforce, nor permit Austria to enforce, the return of the fugitive sovereigns.* Of the union of Italy under the presidency of the Pope we hear little. It is probable that the Holy Father has at present enough to do in keeping his own dominions from revolt; and is far from being either able or willing to accept even an honorary supremacy. The Peace of Zurich is signed at a moment of doubt and anxiety, and this event, which the world has looked for so long, seems to settle no one of the questions which disquiet Italy and Europe.

It is useless to repeat for the hundredth time those criticisms on the Peace of Villafranca which have filled the months of men for the last few months. We have had our own opinion, which we have expressed openly and frequently. To our thinking, the French Emperor went to war for military renown, and to strengthen his throne by gratifying the ambition of his army and people. The victories of Magenta and Solferino were to him not means, but ends. The deliverance of Italy was but a secondary object with the master of half a million armed men, confident in his own professional capacity, and anxious to prove his theoretical combinations against those of the slow and pedantic, though highly instructed, Austrians. Victory was to be his own reward, and when the forces of the enemy were driven from Italy to hold the Emperor might well consider a great deal more a hundred fold an advancing ally. Unlike his great predecessor LOUIS XIV., the present ruler of France considers battles to be steps, and content with the glory of having fought and conquered in the greatest struggle since Leipsic, he forebore entering on a fatiguing war of fortresses, which might have diminished his prestige, and was almost certain to bring the irritated and startled Germans into open hostility.

On this view of the Emperor's policy we may presume it to have been perfectly successful. He has taken, it is plain, a new lease of power. He has shown how easily the French people can be led to obey a strong-minded ruler, and how suddenly the old instincts of glory and national ascendancy can be awakened in them. The gain to the Emperor has been enormous. He has satisfied the impatience of the army, softened the rancor of the Republicans, disarmed even the criticisms of the Orleanists, and above all, convinced foreign nations that his power is secure for at least some years to come. The Emperor seems to have felt that this revival was needful to him, and determined on the bold strokes which has reestablished his influence at home and in Europe. The Austrian war was prepared for from about this time last year, and on the first day of 1859 the curtain was allowed to rise on the new drama.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrangements have been completed by the Cunard Company for their steamers running between Liverpool and Boston to make Queenstown a port of call out and home. The arrangement goes into effect with the *Canada*, leaving Liverpool on the 9th of November.

The London *Times*, in publishing Commodore TATNALL's dispatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Pei-ho, editorially eulogises it and says: "If any defence were needed for the acts of the British Minister and Admiral in those regions, it would be found in the dispatch which it has had the pleasure of printing."

Sir GEORGE GREY is understood to have been reappointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

There is nothing new in regard to the *Great Eastern*. The authorities of Bristol were making efforts to get her to come to that port after her projected trip to the Mediterranean.

The new Earl of Jersey, who succeeded to the Earldom, on the death of his father, on the 3d of October, died on the 24th.

Sir DRAN PAUL and STEARAR, the ex-London bankers, have been released from prison, after having undergone four years's penal servitude.

The First Battalion of the military train for China was under orders to depart overland.

The strike of the London builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men, who refused to resume work. The dividend was diminishing, and a resolution was adopted to appeal to the public for support. Recent returns show excessive mortality among the wives and families of the operatives in the building trade, and there was fear that scores of innocent persons and young children were perishing from sheer want.

The weather in England had been unusually severe for the season. Heavy frosts prevailed, and a considerable quantity of snow had fallen.

Parliament is further prorogued to Dec. 15.

FRANCE.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed by its principal editor, in reply to the assertions of the English *Times*, that the policy of the Emperor has left a state of political incertitude in Europe, states the aim proposed by the Emperor at the beginning of the war, and compares it with the advantages gained, and accuses the English journals with inconsistency.

The Paris correspondents of the London journals generally indulge in gloomy forebodings. The writer for the *Herald* states plainly that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent. Several provincial journals had published simultaneously violent articles against England, which are known to have been supplied by a Government official. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* asserts that negotiations were still going on between the Governments of England and France, in order to complete the arrangements for a joint expedition to China, while on the other hand the correspondent of the London *Herald* repeats the statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* states that the Chinese commander of the forts on the Pei-ho, on the 24th of June, had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor of China, having been named Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and a Mandarin of the highest class.

The number of pastorals issued by the French Bishops on the political situation of the Pope amounted to thirty-nine, and it was supposed that the Archbishop of Bordeaux was about publishing a pastoral on the occasion of his intended visit to Rome.

The accounts from the French manufacturing districts were generally unfavorable.

The Paris Flour market was firm. Wheat heavy and sales difficult. The price of Brandies had risen throughout France.

The recent inundations in the south of France caused much damage both to life and property.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent gives a report that the French force to China, originally fixed at twelve thousand men, is reduced to six thousand, and will not be dispatched before February.

Gen. BEDEAU and Dr. LEMMAIRE had availed themselves of the amnesty and returned to France.

The Emperor received the Board of Management of the Suez Canal, and some political significance was attached to the event. The agent in London refused to be present.

The Bourse had been dull and lower, but on the 25th the decline was nearly recovered, and the Rentes closed firm at 66f. 45.

SPAIN.

The difficulty between Spain and Morocco had reached a crisis, the Spanish Government having formally announced its intention to commence hostilities.

We have the following telegrams from Madrid on this subject:

MADRID, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The Government has declared to the Cortes, in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. The declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and the Congress have offered their support to the Ministry. The newspapers express the same patriotic feeling.

Gen. O'DONNELL announced that the Government had ordered its representative at Tangier to take his departure.

MADRID, Sunday, Oct. 23.

The *Correspondent Autografa* announces that the *corps d'armée* destined for Africa will most likely be organized about the middle of the week, when Gen. O'DONNELL will leave. The same paper is not yet aware whether the Spanish Consul in Tangier has arrived in Spain.

MADRID, 24th.—It is asserted that Ministers have stated that they will not have recourse to a loan, and that the floating debt will not be augmented, but that the taxes will be increased.

A Paris journal asserts that a declaration of war by Spain against Morocco has been strongly urged by France.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, of the 24th, says, we have reason to believe there will be no war between Spain and Morocco, the Moors having made the required concessions. Accounts from various ports of Spain, however, continue to speak of great preparations for the war with Morocco, and that troops are collecting in every port for conveyance to Africa.

A Paris dispatch says O'DONNELL had actually set out for Africa.

A Paris letter in *Le Nord* asserts that PALMERSTON had declared to the French Ambassador that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits, and would oppose it by force. The English Cabinet, he said, would make the question an European one.

The London *Times* is of the opinion that any danger to Europe, or to the British possession of Gibraltar, from the Spanish enterprise against Morocco is absurd; but an attack by France on the independence of Morocco, and an attempt to add its territory to Algeria, would justify the strongest remonstrances in behalf of Europe.

The *Daily News* thinks the alliance between France and Spain against Morocco, or at any rate war simultaneously threatened by both Powers against her, as by no means reassuring to England.

LATER.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the conversation between Lord PALMERSTON and the French Ambassador in London, as reported by *Le Nord*, has caused much emotion in Paris. Whilst the French Government had asserted that it brought about a change in policy as regards Morocco, Spain took exception to the disavowal of the ambitious project attributed to her.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is assured that M. MOUY had sent a dispatch to say that England is no longer opposed to the expedition against Morocco.

ITALY.

It was reported at Turin that Gen. DABORMIDA would soon retire from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and be succeeded by Count CAVOUR.

The Pope returned to Rome the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The Government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini, and other priests, had been imprisoned, and that the authorities at Pesaro had seen letters from cardinals for exciting rebellion in the provinces now held in subjection by Papal troops.

The reports of disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. The conflict between the troops and people began on the 9th, and lasted till the 11th, at Bagheria, near Palermo. Quiet had been restored, but Palermo was in a state of siege.

The interview between the Pope and the King of Naples has been acknowledged.

Conferences had been held between the Pope and the French Ambassador, and it was stated that ordinances granting administrative reforms were ready, and would soon be published.

On the morning of Oct. 15, King VICTOR EMANUEL received in a body the municipality of Genoa, the Mayor of Brescia, and a deputation from Bergamo. In reply to an address from the Mayor of Genoa, the King observed that the cause of Italian independence was the cause of justice, and that he would continue to defend it to the utmost of his power. His Majesty spoke also of the moral and material assistance he had received from the Italian people, recalling acts of valor and heroism on the part of the soldiers and volunteers, adding that the Genoese soldiers and those of the Riviera yielded to none when danger was to be encountered, but much yet remained to be done. The difficulties and obstacles to be surmounted were numerous; but he hoped that with resolution, union and perseverance, the lawful wishes of Italy would be granted. "Certainly," added his Majesty, "there are questions which are solved much more promptly on the battle-field than by means of diplomacy; but we hope, nevertheless, that a satisfactory result will arise from the latter, since our cause has with it the sympathies of Europe." The King also addressed some friendly words to the Mayor of Brescia, and to the deputation from Bergamo.

Accounts from Naples to the 15th state that the Neapolitan army which was being formed on the Roman frontier was increasing, and is to be carried to 30,000 men. Gen. PINELLI was commanding the advanced guard on the Tronto, and Gen. VIALE the reserve at San Germano. The King was preparing to visit the troops with his military household. All the arsenals of the kingdom were actively employed, and the whole army was to be successively placed on a war footing.

PRUSSIA.

Great preparations were being made in Germany to celebrate the Schiller Festival. The Prussian Minister of Police had refused to allow a protected torchlight procession in Berlin, a Democratic demonstration being feared.

The Foreign Minister had received a Tuscan deputation, and virtually stated that the Prussian vote will not be opposed to the wishes of the Tuscan people.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna *Gazette* announces that Baron VON HUBNER, Minister of Police, had tendered his resignation, and that it was accepted. Baron TRAUTTEN, Ministerial Councillor in the Department for Foreign Affairs, succeeded to the Minister of Police. The new Minister summoned to his office the editors of the different papers, and notified them in a friendly manner that the Ministerial programme of August last has been modified.

The retirement of General Aide-de-Camp Count GRUNNE is also announced.

On the 24th a report was current that Baron VON BRUCK had retired from the Ministry of Finance, and caused some depression in the funds at Vienna. The Austrain correspondence subsequently contradicted all the rumors of his retirement from the Ministry, and denied that any difficulties existed in the Cabinet.

MOROCCO.

Late advices from Tanjiers state that Mr. GEORGE V. BROWN, the United States Consul, was preparing to leave for Gibraltar, taking with him all his baggage, horses, etc.

It was expected that the Spanish forces would make the attack by sea and land, and afterwards occupy Tetuan and Tanjiers.

The French expeditionary corps was ready to take the field. Indemnity for depredations is to be claimed, and security for the French colonists obtained by rectifying the line of frontier.

It was stated that the French soldiers made prisoners on the 31st of August had all been burnt alive by the Moors. The French troops were burning to take revenge for this act.

RUSSIA.

The reports of an intended interview between the Emperors of Russia and Austria are pronounced unfounded.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mail, of Sept. 28, had been telegraphed, and by way of Colombo, Calcutta telegrams to Sept. 20 had been received. Imports had been active, but closed dull. Exports were in good demand. Freights had receded. Exchange, 2s. ⅝c.@2s. ⅞c. There is no political news.

London Money Market.

The Stock Market had been slightly depressed by the declaration of war by Spain against Morocco, and the gloomy condition of European political affairs in general, but there was an improved tone at the close, and the demand for money continued active, and the general rate was the same as the Bank minimum, 2½ ₱ cent.

Latest.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Daily News* City Article says: The funds opened yesterday at a reduction of ¼. Attention was chiefly directed to the projected Spanish expedition against Morocco, but a vague distrust of France has also a considerable influence; nevertheless, Consols closed with comparative firmness at Monday's prices. The other departments of the Stock Exchange closed firm and unchanged.

The Discount market continues active, and the supply is inadequate to immediate requirements. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the best paper discounted at 2½ ₱ cent. No gold was drawn from the Bank, yesterday, an arrival of £131,000 from Australia having satisfied the demand for the Continent, which continues active. Exchange on Austria has risen considerably, but for other parts of the Continent rates are generally rather lower. The Board of Trade returns for September show an increase of 8¾ ₱ cent. over the same month last year.

The *Times* City Article says: "The disquiet in Spanish and other Continental questions caused the funds on Tuesday to open at a renewed decline of a quarter, but there was subsequently a better feeling. The demand for Money continues to increase, and the general rate is little if at all below the Bank minimum."

Advices from the British squadron in China represent the crews as suffering cruelly from ophthalmia.

The *Daily News* endeavors to prove that, in going to war with Morocco, Spain is the instrument of France.

Postscript.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

A violent storm and high sea rendered it impossible to put the passengers and mails on board the *North American* and *City of Baltimore* this morning. Both vessels are consequently detained till night, or early Thursday morning. The gale has been very severe, and still continues.

The ship *J. M. Thurston*, from London for Savannah, was driven ashore at Falmouth, but got off. The damage is not ascertained. No other disasters to American vessels are yet reported, but English shipping all around the coast has suffered severely, and many lives are reported lost.

The storm has prevented the reception of the Continental mails.

The Cape of Good Hope mails, with dates from Table Bay to Sept. 29, has arrived. There is nothing important.

LONDON POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Italian Affairs—The Zurich Treaty—Intervention of France—The Chinese War, &c.

From Our Own Correspondence.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 28, 1859.

Our Club gossips are full of conjecture as to the course of so many successive meetings of the Cabinet, this week. There have been three already, and there is said to be another announced for to-morrow. According to some, these protracted deliberations are all about the proposed Congress, which seems to be considered inevitable by the terms of the Treaty of Zurich; the substance of which was published yesterday. Austria having explicitly agreed to abide by the settlement of the Treaties that constituted the Treaties of 1814, given up her original objection to the Convention of the European Sanhedrim on the subject of the Dukedoms, and it is not easy to imagine on what grounds Russia and Prussia would refuse participation in executing a rather potential if obscure arrangement, otherwise they cannot well interfere. On the part of this country, however, there are difficulties to get over of no trivial kind. If France goes to war for an idea, England negotiates for the sacrifice of a principle. Her more liberal statesmen will not willingly place themselves in a position in which they may become unwilling accomplices in the reimposition of the old tyrannies in Central Italy. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and more than one of his colleagues, are thoroughly committed to the right of the annexationist States to choose their own form of government; and unless abstinence from direct intervention under all circumstances is guaranteed by France and Austria, as a condition precedent, England ought not, in the mind of these States, now to consent to the Congress. The execution of this preliminary is alternately ridiculed and complained of by NAPOLEON III. Individually he has repeatedly affirmed the assurance required, and for the present, I believe, he has no intention of interposing, or permitting Austria to interpose, by force of arms in Tuscany or Parma. But it is another matter to bind himself to all Europe not to prevent the dismemberment of the Papal dominions. Austria refuses angrily to listen to any such stipulation, and Sardinia, for opposite reasons, is equally unwilling to be required to agree to it. M. D'AZEGLIO, the successor of Count CAVOUR as Foreign Minister of Piedmont, is trying to effect a compromise with the two Governments; but if is rumored that very warm discussions have recently taken place between the Cabinets of Turin and Paris, and that the Piedmontese complain of the degree of outside pressure put upon them by their imperial ally. The terms of the treaty signed the day before yesterday, at Zurich are regarded here as far more advantageous to the Austrians and favorable to the hopes of the reactionary party throughout Italy than was expected from the tone held by the Emperor at Biarritz. Nevertheless there are some amongst us who would have England at once give her consent to the Congress—send Lord CLARENDON thither to negotiate as best he might—and take chance for what would come of it. I believe that in the cabinet these views are not in the majority, but they are likely to cause no little discussion.

The attitude of France, in spite of all the professions of desire for peace, continues to occasion considerable uneasiness. Everybody who has served during the last three months in French society either civil or military, has derived the same impression as to the coming policy of the Imperial Government. Enormous naval preparations of all kinds are making everywhere, and thoughtful Frenchmen, who venture to speak candidly to their Republican friends or connexions, avow that they look with daily increasing wonder at the sort of indifference and trifling with measures of defence noticeable here. One and all tell the same tale of the populace desire in France for a great struggle with England, and all express their belief that having once tasted the intoxicating cup of military fame, their sanguinary master will never forego the dream of avenging his uncle's fall until he has fairly measured swords with us. If such indeed be not his secret thought, it is impossible to what object he can propose to himself by the vast armaments at sea he goes on preparing. One fact on this head came within my observation only yesterday. Mr. M——, an eminent English engineer, told a friend of mine that he had seen an order made this month to a ship-building firm at Newcastle for fifteen steel-clad gun-boats to be ready within a given period for the use of the French Admiralty. As each of those vessels would probably cost £180,000 to £200,000,

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been per Reading RR. 1,26 bbls. Ashes; 2,000 bbls. flour; 3,000 bbls. corn meal; 2,000 bush. wheat; 10,254 bushels barley; 3,000 bushels oats; 1,84 pkgs. provisions, and 147 bbls. whiskey.

ASHES—Sales (i-day, 50 bbls. at 6 25 for Pearls, at $5 25 @ 5 30 for 1st sort, and 50 bbls. Pots at $5 25 @ 5 31.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, 125 tons, No. 1 quality, at $28 50 @ 30 per ton.

COAL—Is in good request, and is held with more firmness. In Philadelphia, sooche are limited, and sales at $5 50@5 75, closing at $5 75 @ 6 per ton.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 2,500 bags Rio, at 10½c. cash, and 500 bags do. at 10½c. cash, and 1,000 bags do. at 10½c. 6 mos.

COTTON—Has been quite briskly sought after, at firm prices. The reported sales amount to 2,500 bales, including 4,500 bales on speculation.

RICE—100 tcs quality ordinary.

SUGAR—Sales 63 hhds. at 6½c. 9 lb. Cuba Muscovado; 84 do. at 6¾c. 4 mos.; 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 6¾c. 4 mos.; 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 6¾c. 4 mos.; 50 hhds. do. do. part 6 mos. Rye to Grinding—Sales 1,000 bushels at 90c. 6 mos.

TALLOW—Sales 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 8½c.; 50 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 8¾c. 4 mos.; 50 hhds. do. do. part 6 mos. Rye to Grinding—Sales 1,000 bushels at 90c. 6 mos.

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TOBACCO—Sales 50 cases Kentucky leaf at 6@12c.; 50 cases Ohio at 6@12c.; and 50 cases Connecticut at 6@12c.

WHISKEY—Sales to-day 500 bbls. at 25½c.@27c. 6 gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bbls. Cotton at 3-16d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, 4 days, at 1s. 3d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, 6 days, at 1s. 3d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, 6 days, at 1s. 3d.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, 6

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS!

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,

consisting of the

LATEST PARISIAN STYLES,

Also some very rich Cloaks in Black and Plaid Velvets.

CLOAKS,

PLAINS, FIGURED AND PLAIN,

OPERA FLANNELS,

A large lot of

HEAVY GARNET FLANNELS,

Also,

A Miscellaneous lot of

CLOAKS,

SEAL PLUSH SACQUES, SEAL PLUSH COATS,

BEAVER CLOTH GARMENTS,

BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,

BLACK BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES,

BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,

BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,

BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1853.

NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

NEW SOCIETY THEATRE—Dress Circle—Stage Entrance—Private Boxes—Parquette—Amphitheatre—Admission—Doors open at 6½ o'clock—Performance commences at 7 o'clock precisely—Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (semi-weekly)—Terms, etc.—Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (daily)—Terms, etc.—Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-st.

COURT'S, NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Anthony-st.—Two Cabinet Pictures for $4.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the same at the old stand, No. 2 Wall-st. Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1853. JAMES DUNCAN, JOHN SHERMAN, JOHN DUNCAN, JR.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, under the firm of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., at the old stand, No. 2 Wall-st. JAMES DUNCAN, JOHN SHERMAN, JOHN DUNCAN, JR.

ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK—Engagement of Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH—This Evening, Nov. 7, will be performed the Comedy of THE STRANGER—Mr. Murdoch as the Stranger—To conclude with the Farce of THE IRISH LION—Mr. Murdoch as Sir Patrick O'Plenipo.

BOWERY THEATRE—Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM—Engagement of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM—This Evening, Nov. 7, will be performed the Comedy of THE LOAN OF A LOVER—Mr. Brougham as Frank Heartall—To conclude with the Farce of THE MUMMY—Mr. Brougham as Cheops.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Lessee and Manager, Mr. W. E. BURTON—This Evening, Nov. 7, will be performed the Comedy of THE WAY TO KEEP HIM—Mr. Burton as Sir Peter Teazle—To conclude with the Farce of THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM—Mr. Burton as Dr. Ollapod.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening—Admission, 25 cents—Music commences at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM—Open Day and Evening—Admission, 25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Open Day and Evening—Admission, 25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, half price.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Entertainments Every Evening—Admission, 25 cents.

PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Open Day and Evening—Admission, 25 cents—Children under 10 years of age, half price.

METROPOLITAN HALL—Ole Bull's Concert.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Saxe Lessee—Entertainments Every Evening.

GENERAL PALACE GROUNDS—Lessees of the Crystal Palace, New-York City, of New-York.

NOTICE CHANGE—Wavering Exhibition.

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NOTICE CHANGE—Wavering Exhibition.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Arctic left this port on Saturday week, 1,000 passengers for California. She steamed down the bay with Lieutenant Maffitt's flag flying at the main, and the Queen's flag at the fore. Many distinguished citizens, including the Chancellor of the State, were present. The instrument of the Declaration of Independence, in Washington's own handwriting, was exhibited on board the Arctic, and was discovered in one of the cabin berths. It is supposed to have been forgotten at the time of the Revolution, and to have been found by the present owner of the document. The Arctic is a splendid steamer, and her passage to Liverpool, via the Queen's Isle for Southampton and Havre.

The election of Governor was taken upon the body of Mr. Seward, who lost his life by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of his son. Mr. Seward was discovered in one of the cabin berths. He was terribly wounded in the head, and his face was much disfigured. A Coroner's jury was summoned, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Mr. Seward was a native of Orange County, and was 66 years of age. He was a lawyer by profession, and was for many years a prominent politician. He was a Whig, and was Governor of this State from 1839 to 1843. He was subsequently Secretary of State under Gen. Taylor, and was a member of the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. He was also a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. He was a man of great ability, and was highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances.

The Democratic Republican Convention, which met at Albany on Wednesday, Oct. 26, has issued its address to the people, reported yesterday, and details at length the proceedings of the preceding day. The address is a long document, but contains but little that is new. It is a strenuous appeal to the Democracy to stand firmly by the Nebraska bill, and denounces the Whigs and Free Soilers in severe terms. It also recommends the election of Gen. Dix as Governor, and the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson as Senator of the United States. The address was signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Convention, and published in the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighth Senatorial District met at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday, and nominated Hon. Charles H. Marshall, of Orange County, for Senator, and Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly. The Democratic Convention for the Ninth District met at Newburgh on the same day, and nominated Hon. Isaac Belknap, of Orange County, for Senator, and Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Tenth District met at Kingston on the same day, and nominated Hon. Abraham Lent, of Ulster County, for Senator, and Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eleventh District met at Hudson on the same day, and nominated Hon. Peter Sharpe, of Columbia County, for Senator, and Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twelfth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Daniel Cady, of Rensselaer County, for Senator, and Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirteenth District met at Schenectady on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Fourteenth District met at Saratoga on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifteenth District met at Ballston on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixteenth District met at Schenectady on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventeenth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighteenth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Nineteenth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twentieth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-first District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-second District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-third District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-fourth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-fifth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-sixth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-seventh District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-eighth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-ninth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirtieth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirty-first District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirty-second District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

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The Democratic Convention for the Thirty-fifth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirty-sixth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirty-seventh District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirty-eighth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Thirty-ninth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Fortieth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Forty-first District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

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The Democratic Convention for the Forty-fifth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Forty-sixth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Forty-seventh District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Forty-eighth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Forty-ninth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Fiftieth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifty-first District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

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The Democratic Convention for the Fifty-seventh District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifty-eighth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifty-ninth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixtieth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixty-first District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

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The Democratic Convention for the Sixty-sixth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixty-seventh District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixty-eighth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixty-ninth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventieth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-first District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-second District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-third District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-fourth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-fifth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-sixth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-seventh District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-eighth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Seventy-ninth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eightieth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-first District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-second District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-third District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-fourth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-fifth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-sixth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-seventh District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-eighth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Eighty-ninth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninetieth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-first District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-second District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-third District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-fourth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-fifth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-sixth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-seventh District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-eighth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the Ninety-ninth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

The Democratic Convention for the One Hundredth District met at Troy on the same day, and nominated Hon. Jacob Haight, of Dutchess, for Member of Assembly.

will be.) I am, &c.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

P. S.—I shall supply myself with the means of visiting Canada, should I find it necessary or prudent to do so.

F. D.

I thank you for your kind letter of sympathy and condolence. I am deeply experienced friend of the cause will join me in my absence, to say that nothing will be lost for the want of energy on my part. The principles of this movement are in this cause. The principles of this movement are in this cause. The principles of this movement are in this cause

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INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 84 PINE-ST.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000.
CHARTERED AND LICENSED
DEALERS RECEIVE
INSURANCE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Plan explained & discounts upon premiums will be
allowed.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. HINSDALE, Vice-President.
E. L. MASON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE—FIVE GOOD HORSES
for sale at SHOWN & SUTHER'S stable, No.
[illegible] Sixth-st., near Avenue A. Also, one
[illegible] and one [illegible] horse.

WANTED—A GOOD SUITABLE TO WORK ON
a farm. Apply at 1 Pine-st., room 5, from 9 to 11 A. M.
or 3 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SOAP MANUFACTURING BUSI-
ness, with all the necessary fixtures and stock on
hand, in a thriving town in Connecticut. Address
[illegible] Box No. 1,111 Times Office.

$30,000—SPECIAL PARTNER WANT-
ed—The subscriber, having a large and profitable
business established for many years, and desiring to
extend it, wishes to meet with a gentleman who can
command the above amount, and who would be pre-
pared to devote his whole time to the business. Ad-
dress, with real name, [illegible] Box No. 1,111 Times Office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE
Dry-Goods House, a YOUNG MAN, who has had
some experience in the business, and desires a
permanent situation. Address [illegible] Box No. 1,111 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP MANUFACTURING BUSI-
ness, with all the necessary fixtures and stock on
hand, in a thriving town in Connecticut. Address
[illegible] Box No. 1,111 Times Office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PAR-
ty having a valuable Patent, recently introduced,
which will yield a large profit, desires to meet with
a gentleman who can command $5,000 to $10,000,
to assist in introducing it. Address [illegible] Box No. 1,111 Times Office.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-
PANY, No. 7 WALL-ST.
DAVIS Corner HENRY ST. BOULEVARD.
Office No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1859.
The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company,
for the last six months, payable on demand.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the
15th inst., inclusive.
By order of the Board,
CHARLES DENNIS, Secretary.

LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY
for sale.—The Subscriber offers for sale the valuable
property known as the Bloomingdale Asylum, situated
on the Bloomingdale Road, between 65th and 66th-sts.,
containing about 150 acres of land, with the buildings
thereon. The property is in a high state of cultivation,
and is well supplied with water. The buildings are
large and commodious, and are in good repair. The
property will be sold in whole or in part, to suit pur-
chasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber
at his office, No. 49 Wall-st., corner of William-st.
JOHN DAVIS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SHARES AND TIMES BILLS ON ALL THE
principal cities of the Union bought and sold by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO
City Bonds bought and sold by AUGUST BELMONT &
CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—THIRD
District.—Pursuant to the provisions of the statute in
such case made and provided, notice is hereby given
that the creditors of the late firm of HENRY BAKER &
CO., and of the individual members thereof, are required
to present their claims and demands against the said
firm and the said individuals, to the undersigned, at
the office of the undersigned, No. 84 Pine-st., in the City
of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.
Dated New-York, the 1st day of November, 1859.
ALBERT BAKER, } Assignees
HENRY BAKER, } of said firm.
E. G. DUNCAN, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1 ON THE
Bonds and Mortgage of the Rockaway Beach Hotel
Company will be allowed from and after that date.
E. S. MILLIKEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS
Company will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.,
inclusive.
GEORGE SAYAGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE
Ocean Mail Company will be closed from the 10th to the
15th inst., inclusive.
By order of the Board,
E. S. MILLIKEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE
Ocean Steam Navigation Company will be closed from
the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
By order of the Board,
E. S. MILLIKEN, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE SOUTHDOWNERS
and Breeders of Thoroughbred Cattle will be held at
the office of the Secretary, No. 41 PARK ROW, on
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 M., for the election of
officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of
other business.
E. A. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND
County of New-York, ss.—In the matter of the Petition
of JOHN DOUGHERTY, JOHN DOUGHERTY, Jr., LOUIS
DOUGHERTY, and HENRY L. DOUGHERTY, Executors of
the last Will and Testament of HENRY DOUGHERTY,
deceased, for the sale of Real Estate.—Pursuant to an
order of the Supreme Court, made at Chambers, in the
City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1859,
notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the
estate of HENRY DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New-
York, deceased, to present their claims against the
estate of the said deceased to the subscribers, at the
office of EDWARD C. SMITH, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the
City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March
next, with the vouchers thereof.
Dated New-York, the 1st day of November, 1859.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, } Executors
HENRY L. DOUGHERTY, } of the
LOUIS DOUGHERTY, Jr., } last Will
JOHN DOUGHERTY, } and Testament.
EDWARD C. SMITH, Executors' Attorney.
No. 2 Nassau-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
Supreme Court of the County of New-York, made on the
[illegible] day of [illegible], 1859, and entered in the Clerk's
office of the said County of New-York, on the [illegible] day
of [illegible], 1859, notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against the estate of ANDREW CARRIGAN,
late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at
the office of EDWARD C. SMITH, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the
City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.
Dated New-York, the 1st day of November, 1859.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, } Executors
JOHN CARRIGAN, } of the last Will
EDWARD C. SMITH, } and Testament
Executors' Attorney. } of ANDREW CARRIGAN, deceased.

SALE OF SEVEN LANDS AT SING SING
—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given
that the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court
to make partition of the lands of which the late Dr. JOHN
P. FRANCIS died seized, will sell the same at public auction
on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of NOVEMBER
next, at 12 o'clock M., subject to the terms and conditions
of sale to be then and there declared.
The lands are situated on the Croton River, at Sing Sing,
and are known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 on the Map
of the Estate of Dr. FRANCIS, made by Messrs. BOYD &
HATFIELD, Surveyors, and filed in the Clerk's Office of
Westchester County.
Lot No. 1 contains 1 acre, with a small house thereon.
Lot No. 2 contains 1 acre, with a small house thereon.
Lot No. 3 contains 1 acre, with a small house thereon.
Lot No. 4 contains 1 acre, with a small house thereon.
Lot No. 5 contains 1 acre, with a small house thereon.
Lot No. 6 contains 1 acre, with a small house thereon.
Lot No. 7 contains 1 acre, with a small house thereon.
Maps of the lots may be had at the office of the Commissioners, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains.
Terms of sale—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance in four equal annual payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises sold.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1859.
EDWARD C. SMITH, No. 2 Nassau-st.,
Counsel for Commissioners.
E. G. LANSING & CO., Auctioneers.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE
Supreme Court of the County of New-York, made on the
[illegible] day of [illegible], 1859, and entered in the Clerk's
office of the said County of New-York, on the [illegible] day
of [illegible], 1859, notice is hereby given to all persons
having claims against the estate of ANDREW CARRIGAN,
late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the
same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at
the office of EDWARD C. SMITH, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the
City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.
Dated New-York, the 1st day of November, 1859.
ANDREW CARRIGAN, } Executors
JOHN CARRIGAN, } of the last Will
EDWARD C. SMITH, } and Testament
Executors' Attorney. } of ANDREW CARRIGAN, deceased.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND
County of New-York, ss.—SOLON A. LOUIS and ALVAH
ALTON, RELATIVE TO THE OPENING OF PEARL-ST.
AND MADISON-AVE. FROM ROSEVELT-ST. TO CHERRY-ST.
—Pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 31st day of October, 1859, and entered in the Clerk's office of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1859, will attend at the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, for the purpose of hearing all persons interested in the matters mentioned in the said order, and will proceed to execute the trusts reposed in them by the said order.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1859.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. HINSDALE, Vice-President.
E. L. MASON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—THIRD
District.—Pursuant to the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that the creditors of the late firm of HENRY BAKER & CO., and of the individual members thereof, are required to present their claims and demands against the said firm and the said individuals, to the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, No. 84 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.
Dated New-York, the 1st day of November, 1859.
ALBERT BAKER, } Assignees
HENRY BAKER, } of said firm.
E. G. DUNCAN, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE
new and splendid steamship EUROPA, A. G. Ryder,
Commander, will leave for the above ports and Havana
on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE
new and splendid steamship ARAGO, Lewis Cropper,
Commander, will leave for the above ports and Havana
on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. K. COLLINS & CO., No. 56 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW AND SPLENDID
steamship CAHAWBA will leave for the above port on
SATURDAY, Nov. 5

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Police Reports.

HOW AT CROWN'S CORNER.—Ann Inness and Margaret Brown, who both live at the Five Points, had an altercation on Saturday, in a grocery at the corner of Worth and Little Water streets. William Hogan, who was struck, and repeatedly on the head by one or the other of the belligerents, was in a heavy condition. At the same time, one was in a state of stupefaction, when the late drew a pistol and fired it at the head of the latter. It lodged in the upper jaw, where it has remained ever since. In the meantime, the police conveyed the wounded man to the Hospital, and Inness was held to answer. The latter was subsequently released on bail, and James Murphy and James Leary were arrested as witnesses.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Alexander, a carpenter, residing at No. 63 Pearl-street, was brought to this City, and taken to the Police Office, after a desperate struggle with two men, who had attempted to rob him. It appears that Mr. Alexander had been employed in repairing the store of Mr. Hall, No. 48 Bowery, and was about to leave the premises, when the latter drew a pistol and presented it at his head, with the intention of shooting him. A scuffle ensued between the two, in the course of which Mr. Alexander succeeded in wresting the weapon from his assailant, and knocking him down with the butt end of it. Hall's brother then rushed to the assistance of the latter, and struck Mr. Alexander a severe blow on the head with a hammer, which felled him to the floor. The two then made off with the pistol, after rifling the pockets of their victim of $16,000 in the Bank of the Commonwealth, and $1,000 in bills of the Continental Insurance Company.

IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, a fight occurred on the premises No. 150 Wooster-street, occupied by E. Brooks, between Prince and Houston-streets, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the head, from a blow inflicted with a hatchet by the former. Dr. Hall, of No. 6 Clinton-place, was called in to dress the wound, and pronounced it a dangerous one. Brooks was arrested and taken before Justice Osborn, at the Police Office, who committed him to the Tombs.

IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, a fight occurred on the premises No. 63 Mercer-street, between Thomas Hogan and Thomas Hughes, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the head, from a blow inflicted with a hatchet by the former. Dr. Hall, of No. 6 Clinton-place, was called in to dress the wound, and pronounced it a dangerous one. Hogan was arrested and taken before Justice Osborn, at the Police Office, who committed him to the Tombs.

IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, a fight occurred on the premises No. 150 Wooster-street, between Thomas Hogan and Thomas Hughes, which resulted in the latter receiving a severe wound in the head, from a blow inflicted with a hatchet by the former. Dr. Hall, of No. 6 Clinton-place, was called in to dress the wound, and pronounced it a dangerous one. Hogan was arrested and taken before Justice Osborn, at the Police Office, who committed him to the Tombs.

IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Saturday afternoon, about 5½ o'clock, a fight occurred on the premises No. 150 Wooster